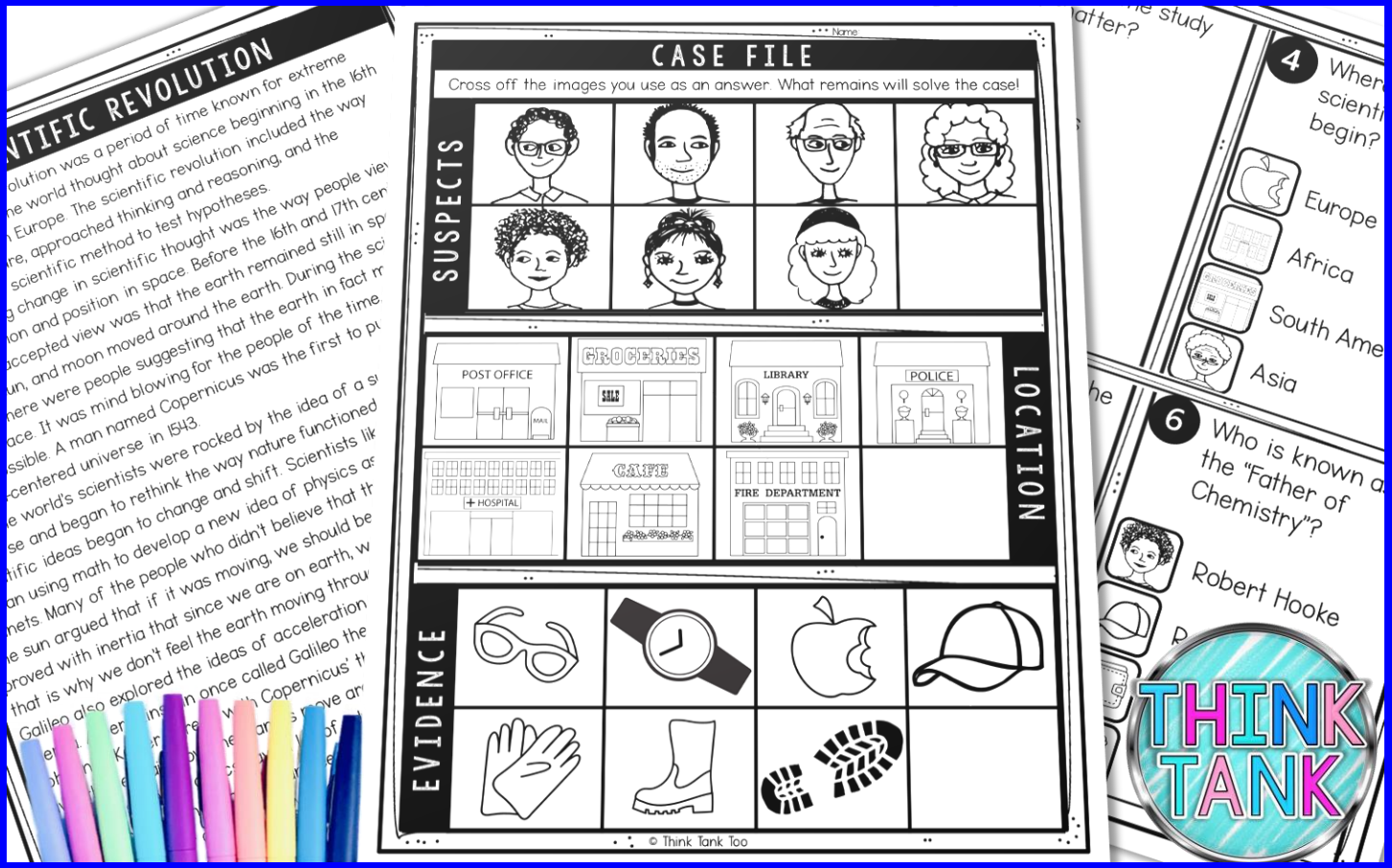
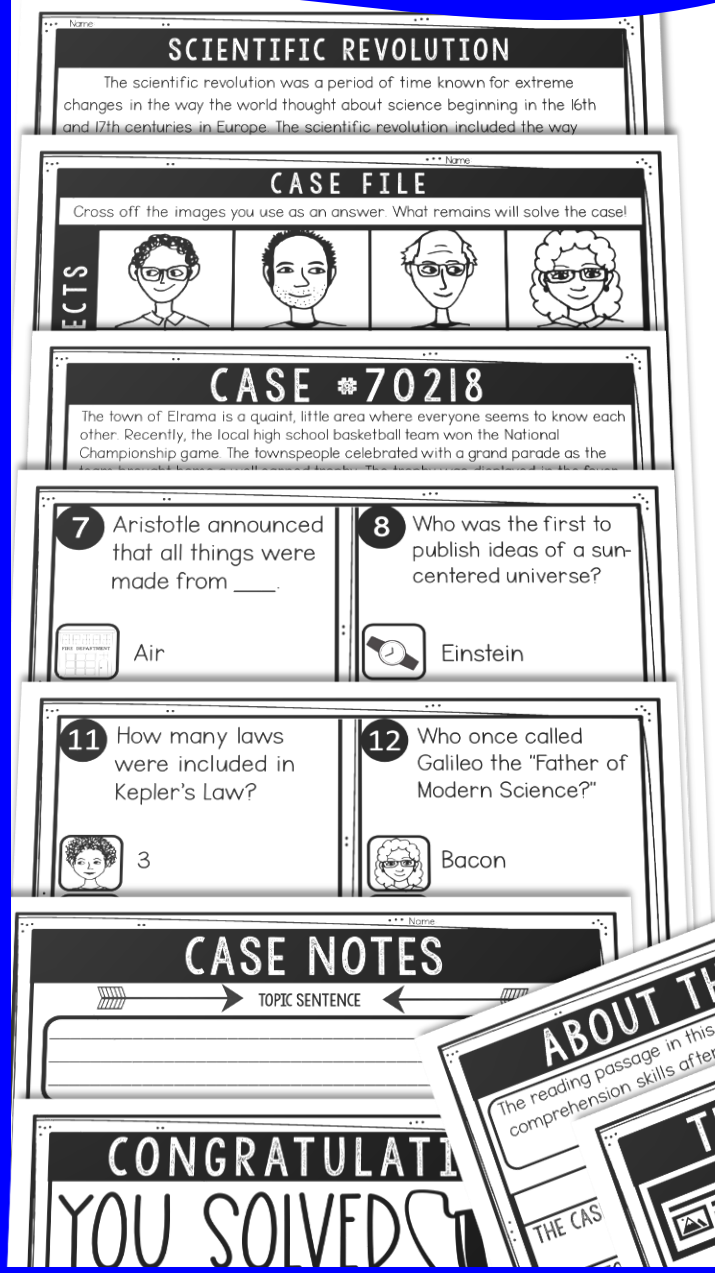
SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

TEXT MARKING DETECTIVE



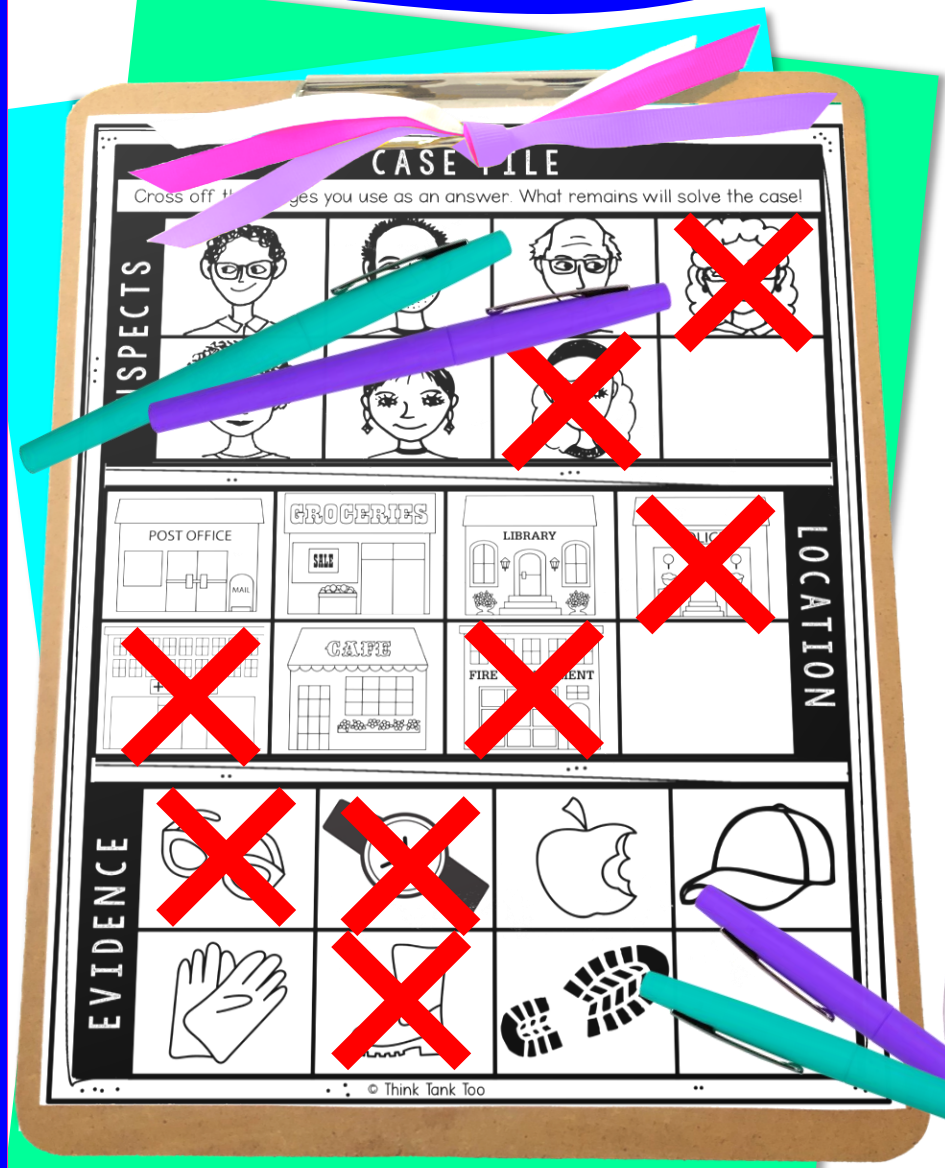
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



- ✔ Case File Dossier
- ✔ 16 Questions
- ✔ Graphic Organizer
- ✔ Reading Passage
- ✔ Completion Certificate
- ✔ Student Recording Sheet
- ✔ Student Directions
- ✔ Teacher Answer Key
- ✔ Teacher Guide



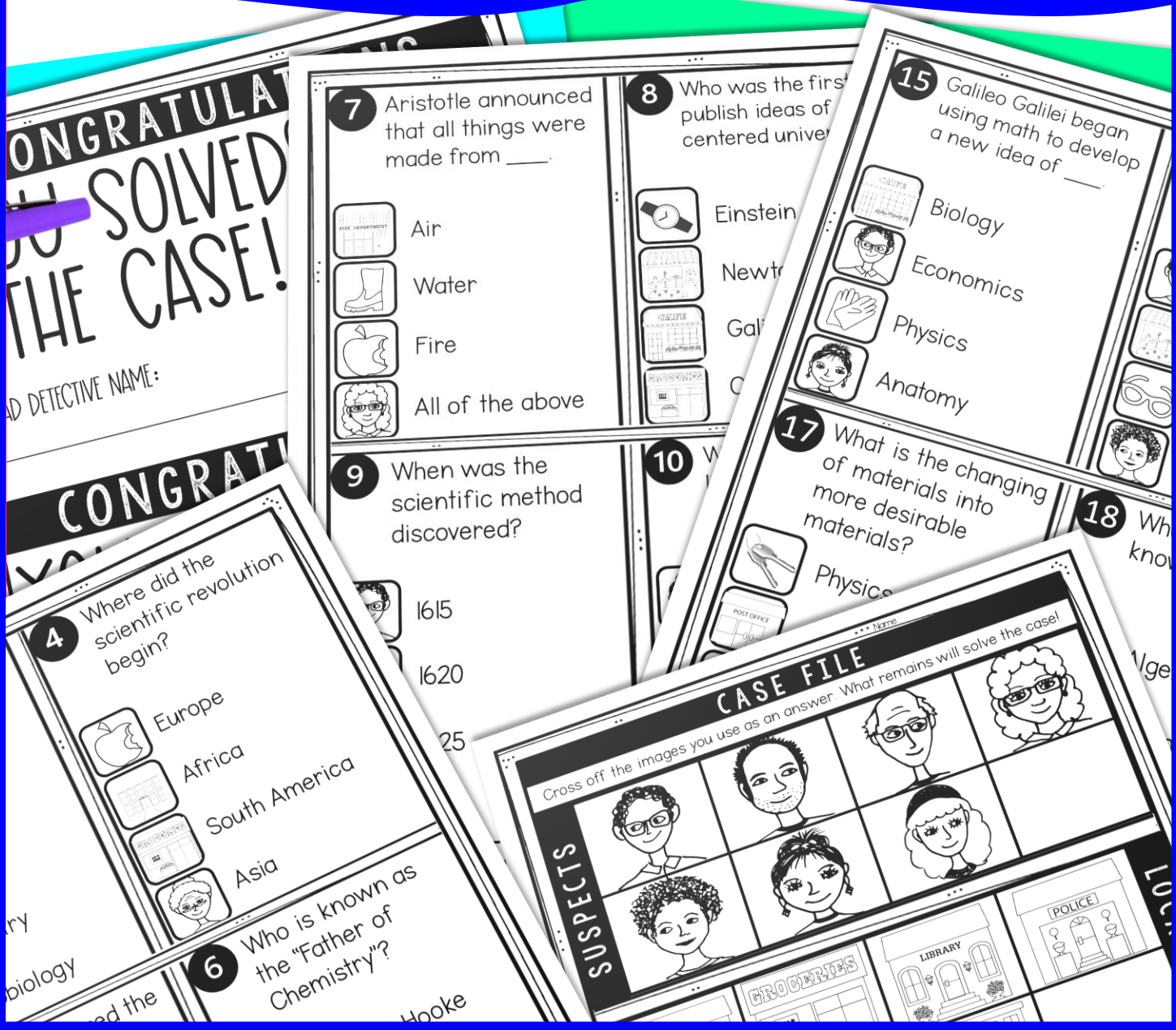
CASE DOSSIER



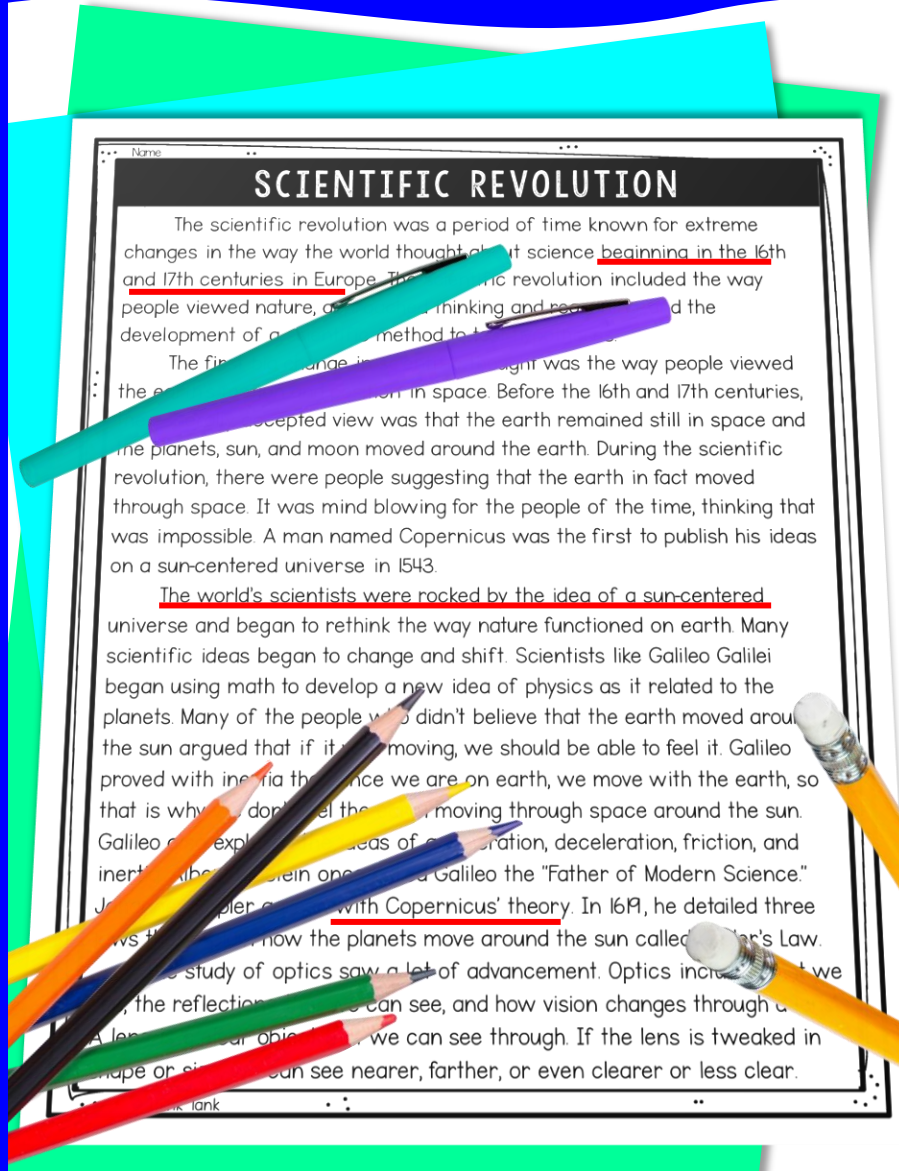
As students answer each question, they will eliminate suspects, locations, and evidence.



18 QUESTIONS



TEXT MARKING


Name

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

The scientific revolution was a period of time known for extreme changes in the way the world thought about science beginning in the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe. The scientific revolution included the way people viewed nature, advanced thinking and reasoning, and the development of a scientific method to test ideas.

The first major change in thought was the way people viewed the earth in space. Before the 16th and 17th centuries, the accepted view was that the earth remained still in space and the planets, sun, and moon moved around the earth. During the scientific revolution, there were people suggesting that the earth in fact moved through space. It was mind blowing for the people of the time, thinking that was impossible. A man named Copernicus was the first to publish his ideas on a sun-centered universe in 1543.

The world's scientists were rocked by the idea of a sun-centered universe and began to rethink the way nature functioned on earth. Many scientific ideas began to change and shift. Scientists like Galileo Galilei began using math to develop a new idea of physics as it related to the planets. Many of the people who didn't believe that the earth moved around the sun argued that if it were moving, we should be able to feel it. Galileo proved with inertia that since we are on earth, we move with the earth, so that is why we don't feel the earth moving through space around the sun. Galileo also explained ideas of acceleration, deceleration, friction, and inertia. Albert Einstein once called Galileo the "Father of Modern Science."

Johannes Kepler agreed with Copernicus' theory. In 1619, he detailed three laws that show how the planets move around the sun called Kepler's Law.

The study of optics saw a lot of advancement. Optics include how we see, the reflection that can see, and how vision changes through a lens. A lens is a curved object that we can see through. If the lens is tweaked in shape or size, we can see nearer, farther, or even clearer or less clear.

Bank

After answering each question, students will find evidence in the text to support their answer.